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HAD TO MAKE BREAD AND FRY BACON TO EARN HIS PROMOTION

Boy Scout Given Test By W. H. Hutton That Many Men Might Have to "Flunk"

There is many a chef and there is many a housewife, and there may even be some fishermen and hunters of big game who would ring for the man who takes care of the mentally weak if one should walk in some afternoon and say: "Cook me some bread and bacon, and don't use any cooking utensils." Cook it out in the open, and here are two matches to light the fire with. You can gather your own wood, and I want the meal ready in less than an hour.

But that is what 13-year-old Theodore Forbes, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Forbes of 1548 Wilder avenue was asked to do by Scoutmaster W. H. Hutton as a test before he was promoted to second class scout. Young Forbes went into a backyard with the scoutmaster, two matches, the ingredients for bread, and some bacon, and proceeded to cook it. First he built a big fire, and when it got down to coals he rolled his dough into a long snake-like shape, and then wound it spirally around a stick and held it over the coals, turning it slowly about. When the bread was cooked, he threw a flat stone on the coals, and when it was heated, fried the bacon on the stone. "You pass," said Hutton.

Also, Hutton said, the bread and bacon was so good that he could not eat much supper when he got home. The hardest thing a scout has to do when he wants promotion, Hutton said, is to scout-pace a mile in 12 minutes. It is a test not of speed but of the sense of time. "The boys must walk 50 paces, then trot 50 paces, until the mile is covered, and they must reach the end of the mile in between 11-12 and 12-12 minutes. If they are too quick or too slow they cannot take the examination again for a month."

Another hard test is following their scoutmasters' trail through brush and cactus up hill and down hill and picking up at least 15 of the 17 signs he leaves. The scoutmaster goes ahead, and at every turn leaves a sign which scouts know. Here one says, "Good water, three paces right," the next may read "Bad trail ahead," or "Scout sick, gone home." The scout must follow the tracks of the scoutmaster, cover all the trail he does, and find 15 of the signs.

"Scouts develop self reliance, ability to care for themselves, health and manly traits," Hutton says, "and of all the movements for boys with which I have been associated in 20 years of work among boys, it is the best and cleanest and gets most results. One of the best of all things about it is the rule that every boy must try to do somebody a 'good turn' every day."

ROOSEVELT SAYS U. S. SHOULD BE WORLD'S SECOND NAVAL POWER

Col. Roosevelt in a letter to Henry A. Wise Wood, chairman of the conference committee on national preparedness, rejects the tentative plans of Secretary of the Navy Daniels and indorses the demand of the national defense people that the United States shall be restored to the position of second naval power.

The letter which follows is an endorsement of the stand taken by Mr. Wise Wood in an address "Let the people, not the politicians, rule," recently delivered before the Life Underwriters' Association at Hotel McAlpin, New York city.

Sagamore Hill, October 30, 1915.
Henry A. Wise Wood, Esq., Chairman Conference Committee on National Preparedness.

Dear Sir: I wish to express my hearty concurrence in the position you have taken on national preparedness. You have finely phrased the attitude this nation should take when you say, "Its first duty is to its own citizens be they at home, abroad or on the high seas, and to the strangers within its gates; its second duty to those people, however remote, for whose welfare it is responsible; its third duty to its neighbors, whose proximity has made of them its intimates; and its fourth, and no less, duty to the other peoples of the earth."

You take the position which should be a matter of course be taken by every high-minded and far-seeing American citizen, when you say that: "It is imperative that America shall acquire naval and military strength sufficient

"To protect its coasts against invasion,
"To protect its Panama canal,
"To protect its overseas possessions."

"To enforce the Monroe Doctrine,
"To insure respect for the inalienable rights upon the high seas (and in foreign territory) of its citizens and dependents;
"And in order to meet these irrevocable obligations the nation should immediately:

"Enter upon the construction of a navy which in size and efficiency shall be such as speedily to restore it to the position it formerly held, of second naval power in the world; and amplify its military strength so as to provide an adequate mobile army as an incident to providing the means for successfully and immediately resisting any expedition that any one of the great military nations may be capable of putting on our shores."

Our people are under an obligation to you for having so clearly placed before them their immediate duty. We must ultimately organize ourselves, socially and for the work of peace, and for self-defense in war, with the extraordinary efficiency that Germany has shown, thanks to the movement begun in Germany over a century ago in the days of Scharnhorst and Stein, and with this end in view to secure practical preparedness against war by introducing some adaptation of the excellent Swiss system of universal and obligatory military service.

The instant needs, however, are two. First, we should at once enter upon a comprehensive plan of naval construction, which shall at the earliest possible moment make us the second naval power of the world. Second, we must insist upon the publication by the government of the plans of the general staff of the army so that the people may know what their military experts regard as the vital military needs of the republic.

Yours truly,
(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

GIVES CREDIT TO CONGRESSMEN WHO CAME HERE FOR SUGAR MOVE

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 2.—F. E. Thompson of Honolulu, who denies he is a sugar baron, although he admits some connection with 75 per cent of the Hawaiian sugar industry as a plain lawyer, is a guest at the U. S. Grant hotel. He is here to visit his close friend, Congressman William Kettner. Mr. Thompson is accompanied by Mrs. Thompson and Dr. and Mrs. C. E. High, also of Honolulu. He brought a motor car along on his visit to the states and motored down the coast from San Francisco. Asked how the Hawaiian sugar barons were feeling with regard to the tariff situation, he replied:

"Well, all sugar stocks on the islands jumped 6 cents on the strength of Secretary McAdoo's recent speech in San Francisco. They seem satisfied the 25 per cent tariff remaining on sugar will be allowed to remain instead of being removed, as the bill provided, and that this will be sufficient to assure profitable operation."

In his San Francisco speech Secretary McAdoo had voiced the consent of his father-in-law, President Wilson, that the remaining portion of the former sugar tariff be allowed to continue.

The Democratic administration is trying to save its face in not carrying out its designs for free sugar by explaining that the new 'preparedness' propaganda is requiring an unlooked for need of revenue. As a matter of fact, I believe, 'free sugar' was losing the Democratic party much support."

Thompson gives much credit for the promised retention of the now existing sugar tariff to Congressman Kettner and Louisiana colleagues. He said Kettner rightly sided up the sugar situation in Hawaii on the recent congressional visit to the islands, when, after arrival, he said the war in its influence on prices was what was upholding the sugar industry there.

The rather unexpected ascendancy of the Democratic party, according to Mr. Thompson, caused a rather amusing situation in island politics.

Enough qualified Democrats could not be found to replace Republicans in representative office and many Republicans had to be retained, although many brand new Democrats were found, created as it were by magic.

The Thompson party will remain in San Diego until Thursday, Tribune.

MANY GRADUATES OF BIG SCHOOLS TAKING NIGHT WORK AT "Y"

The Y. M. C. A. night school report for October shows a wide range in studies and a number of different students from all nationalities and from all schools. Among those enrolled this term are two Yale and one Harvard graduate, who are taking "post graduate" study in the commercial courses. There is one College of Hawaii student studying to make up needed credits for his work there. Three boys come in from Alea three nights each week. Eight McKinley high school graduates, five Kamehameha, two Punahou, one Mills School, two Lahainaluna and one Korean Central school graduate are among those from other schools who are taking special work in the night school.

W. T. Bennett has been appointed agriculturist by the Georgia Central Railroad with headquarters at Savannah.

The British Dyes Co.'s principal plant will be erected at Huddersfield, England. In time, 10,000 men will be employed.

Sore Eyes
Gravelled Eyelids.
Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Martin's Eye Remedy**. No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort. As Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Martin's Eye Remedy** 25c. For Sale at **Wheeler's** Drug Store or **Martin's Eye Remedy Co.**, Chicago.

SAY LOW HIRED BOY TO ASSUME GUILT IN CASE

Hilo Man Charged With Offering \$150 to Minor if He Would Shoulder Crime

The case of the territory against James Low has been submitted to the supreme court, on reserved questions from the circuit court of the fourth circuit, Hilo, over which Judge C. F. Parsons presides.

In the judge's statement of facts it is claimed that James Low of Hilo was indicted for second degree burglary for having been connected with a robbery of the branch store of the von Hamm-Young Company at Hilo, at which a number of tires and other automobile accessories were stolen.

The statement says that a warrant was issued to the police to search the premises of James Low and William Low, the latter, it is alleged, also having been connected with the burglary. Some of the stolen goods were found in the garage of the house. The statement goes on to say that James Low then proposed to a boy named Kawaha, who was working on the Low place, that the latter admit to the police that he had stolen the goods and, in case he admitted the larceny, James Low would pay him \$150. Low further told the boy, it is alleged, that

as he was under 18 years old, he would be punished only as a juvenile delinquent and that the money would be paid when Kawaha boarded a steamer for Honolulu and the reform school.

Kawaha, says the statement, admitted to the officers that he had committed the crime and described the manner in which he had carried out the robbery. The defense closed its case without offering any evidence and then moved for a directed verdict of not guilty.

The following questions have been reserved to the supreme court:

"Under the laws of the territory, do the facts submitted to the jury in said case constitute the defendant an accessory after the fact to the crime of burglary in the second degree?"

"Shall the motion in favor of a directed verdict be granted?"

MAY INVESTIGATE SHAFTER EPIDEMIC

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, president of the Board of Health, said yesterday that within a short time he may make an investigation of an epidemic of dysentery which is reported to have been discovered at Fort Shafter, and to which disease the recent death of two children at the post is attributed. According to a report from the fort, the disease is of a type which is contagious and especially dangerous to children.

In order to check any further spread of the disease, the commanding officer at the post has urged that all enlisted men having children see to it that

the latter are vaccinated. It is understood that a majority of the children at the fort already have been vaccinated.

GIRLS IN BAD HEALTH

Hundreds of girls go to work day after day, afflicted with some ailment peculiar to their sex, dragging one foot wearily after the other, working always with one eye on the clock and wishing for closing time to come. Every such girl should rely on Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore her to a normal healthy condition, then work will be a pleasure. For forty years this famous root and herb medicine has been pre-eminent successful in controlling the diseases of women. Why don't you try it?—Advertisement.

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INCORPORATED IN CALIFORNIA
STANDARD OIL BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SUBJECT.

October 7, 1915.

Mr. D. G. Scofield, President,
Standard Oil Company,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Mr. Scofield:

I want to call your attention to the later reports of the investigation following the recent disaster at Ardmore, Okla. It develops now that the tank car which caused the explosion and resulted in the death of more than fifty people was filled with gasoline made by compressing natural gas, and known as compressor gasoline, not a straight run refinery product like our Red Crown gasoline, which, as you know, is a pure product of crude oil distillation.

Compressor gasoline is very unstable and very "gassy" and the vapors ignite so readily that there is always danger of fire or explosion in handling it. The Ardmore shipment, it seems, was intended to be mixed with low gravity gasoline in the same manner as is done by some manufacturers in California, and the product is known to the trade as a blended or mixed gasoline and is offered quite extensively to motorists in some sections. Even when compressor gasoline is blended in this manner it is still very "gassy" and dangerous.

This unfortunate disaster at Ardmore has clearly pointed out the wisdom of the action of our Board of Directors a little over a year ago in deciding to dismantle the compressor gasoline plant which we installed at Newhall, California, with a view to determining whether it was safe to compress our gas there and ship the resulting gasoline to our refinery for stabilizing by re-running. At that time we published in the Standard Oil Bulletin of July, 1914, a statement announcing the discontinuance of this plant and the reasons therefor, and I attach the clipping hereto.

I believe, in justice to the public and to ourselves, we should take some means of informing motorists and all those handling it the risk they are running in using this dangerous compressor gasoline.

Very truly yours,

K. R. Kingsbury



CLIPPED FROM
STANDARD OIL
BULLETIN
JULY 1914

Compressor Plant Dismantled
ABOUT a year ago this Company decided to install in the oil fields at Newhall (Pico Canyon), Cal., a compressor for manufacturing gasoline from natural gas. A short time after that a complete plant was installed and in working order. Many tests and experiments have been made with the gasoline produced by this

(Continued on page 3)

Compressor Plant Dismantled
compressor to determine, if possible, some safe means of transporting it to the Company's refinery at El Segundo for re-running. Owing to the great volatility and high vapor tension test of casing-head gasoline produced from California natural gas, which makes the product at all times a dangerous one to handle, the Company has decided to abandon the prospect of making gasoline from natural gas in California and has dismantled its plant.